





## INTIMATIONS



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SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR TABLE  
DECORATIONS.

[19]

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ONLY communications relating to the  
news column should be addressed to THE  
EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with communica-  
tions addressed to the Editor, not for  
publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be  
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No anonymously signed communica-  
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19th, 1914.

RESIDENTS in China must be accustomed  
to revolutions and rumours of revolutions  
by now, and the possibility of further  
sporadic risings by isolated bodies of  
malcontents is well recognized, but the  
author of the latest rumour, that would  
unite the Imperialists and the Nihilists  
in one concerted insurrection, has certainly  
reason to be proud of the vividness of  
his imagination; which, we would suggest,  
is sufficiently fantastic to excite even  
German admiration. That the "Die-hards"  
of the Manchu faction will always rest  
content in their inglorious security  
without making occasional efforts to raise  
trouble, is scarcely to be expected; there  
are plenty of indications that the insti-  
gators of the abortive attempt at  
revolution last year would, given a  
favourable opportunity, try issues with  
YUAN SHIH-KAI once more; but the  
suggestion that the two parties should  
unite for the overthrow of their common  
enemy, could scarcely, we should have  
thought, have been conceived outside  
Bedlam; yet it is suggested that Prince  
CHUAN, the leader of the Manchu  
irreconcilables, has actually made over-  
tures to HUANG HSING and SUN YAT-SEN.  
The tale runs that the Manchu party is  
to supply the funds, while SUN and HUANG  
will raise the men; this would undoubtedly  
be a formidable combination, but, fortun-  
ately for the peace of China, it is beyond  
the bounds of possibility. At the same

time, the recent tremors of unrest among  
the Manchus cannot be ignored: we do  
not suppose they will ever succeed in  
starting a rebellion or anything of the  
sort, but it must be recognized that there  
are among those in seclusion some who  
have never cheerfully accepted the new  
order of things and who would gladly  
subvert it if they could. The slight  
activity that has been manifested lately,  
which led to the arrest of several pro-  
minent men known to be of imperialistic  
leanings, is probably explained by the fact  
that the hostilities at Tsingtao compelled  
many of the princes and nobles who had  
settled there to come out of their retire-  
ment, so that it is not likely to be more  
than a transient incident, especially as  
the ex-EMPEROR has been made, in a letter  
to the PRESIDENT, to disassociate himself  
from this movement and to express his  
disapproval of it. None the less, the  
presence of the expropriated Manchu  
rulers and nobles must always be a danger  
spot, not perhaps on account of their own  
activities and influence so much as for  
the opportunity they will furnish any  
outside agitator of raising trouble in their  
name. In this connection it is curious  
to recall a recent telegram of the  
*Ostasiatischer Lloyd*, attributing to  
Japan the intention of over-throwing the  
Republic and forcing China to re-establish  
a constitutional monarchy. We do not  
suggest that the recent rumblings of dis-  
turbance were the result of German  
machinations, but it is clear that as for  
the time the ultra-Republicans are under  
a cloud, it is to the Imperialist party that  
anyone wishing to raise trouble in China  
would have to look. Germany's campaign  
in China, designed to excite China's  
sympathy and ensure a continuance of  
German influence, is notorious, and the  
coincidence between the tremors of  
rebellion—originating, be it noted, in  
Tsingtao—and the German allegations  
against our allies' policy in China, is  
significant. If Germany could poison  
China's mind against the allied Powers,  
and still more if she could work up some  
stage effects to give colour to her allega-  
tions, she would have gone further towards  
gaining her end than she would do by  
actually bringing about further strife and  
disorder in the land. There is abundant  
evidence on all sides that Germany's  
cultural and political campaign in the  
Far East is by no means at an end yet—  
the activity of her press, including the  
subsidized Chinese papers, of her Consular  
representatives in the interior, and of her  
missionaries in disseminating lying  
reports is sufficient proof of that—and  
the revelations we have had of the  
ramifications of her underground activi-  
ties compel us, for many a day to come,  
to consider in regard to every event the  
possibility of there being German influence  
behind it and of its being contrived to  
serve in some way German ends.

Golfers contemplating playing at  
Fanling on Christmas Day will be  
interested in an advertisement on page 4.

The Manila Observatory yesterday  
reported a cyclone or typhoon in 13deg.  
Long. E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving  
W.N.W.

Nine more subscription griffins for the  
Race Meeting arrived from Shanghai by  
the *Anhui*, and are to be drawn for at  
noon to-day.

Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of  
Salt and Excise in China, arrived in  
Hongkong by the s.s. *Malia* yesterday  
from the North.

The Rev. M. C. Mackenzie, of the  
English Presbyterian Mission at Wuking-  
fu, has returned from Home and left for  
Swatow yesterday.

Mr. White-Cooper, a member of the  
Shanghai Bar, and also of the Municipal  
Council, who has returned from a holiday  
at Home, leaves the Colony to-day for  
Shanghai.

The programme for the annual race  
meeting under the auspices of the Hong-  
kong Jockey Club has been issued. The  
Races are fixed for Monday, the 22nd  
February, and the two following days,  
with an "Off Day" on Saturday, Febru-  
ary 27th.

We direct the attention of our Ameri-  
can readers to the Consular notification  
appearing in our advertisement columns  
in relation to passports. The course  
now followed by the American Govern-  
ment amounts to a calling in of all  
American passports, and the notification  
therefore is one of special interest and  
importance.

We have received a specimen copy of  
a map of Europe, on an unusually large  
scale, drawn by Mr. H. de Hees, of  
Hongkong, and locally lithographed in  
colours. It measures 66in. by 72in., and  
being well filled in with names, it recom-  
mends itself to those who are closely  
following the progress of the armies in  
the various theatres of the war.

## THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE DEMONSTRATION OFF THE ENGLISH COAST.

## CASUALTIES AT SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY.

LONDON, December 17th,  
5.55 p.m.

At Scarborough 19 civilians were killed and 21 have been detained in  
hospital as a result of the bombardment by German warships. A large  
number of slighter injuries has been confirmed. At Whitby two were killed  
and two injured.

A full Cabinet met to-day, and is understood to have considered the  
Coast raid.

## THE CASUALTIES AT HARTLEPOOL.

LONDON, December 18th.

The official return shows that there were 82 killed and 250 wounded  
in the bombardment of Hartlepool. There were from five to ten killed and  
fifteen wounded on the cruiser *Doom* in the engagement off Hartlepool.

The Berlin official announcement says: "Our ships were hit by the  
coast batteries but only slightly damaged."

## ELATION IN BERLIN.

## IS IT WARRANTED?

LONDON, December 18th,  
3.30 a.m.

Berlin is decorated with flags, the bells are ringing and newspapers  
are commenting extravagantly on what they describe as the most decisive  
victory in the history of the world.

This is the result of the Austro-German official announcement stating  
that the Russian armies are everywhere retreating and are being pursued  
into Poland after desperate fighting.

This report is not confirmed by last evening's Russian *communiqué*  
which states:—

We are vigorously pursuing the defeated Germans on the Mlava  
frontier. We have captured prisoners, guns, and war material. There was  
no fighting of importance on December 16th, on the left bank of the Vistula  
or in Western Galicia.

The garrison at Przemyśl made many sorties last week but were  
repulsed with heavy loss.

## "WARSAW AT ALL COSTS!"

## ANOTHER IMPERIAL COMMAND UNFULFILLED.

LONDON, December 18th,  
7.05 a.m.

The *Times* correspondent at Petrograd says that captured Germans  
who have come from the French front state that the Kaiser ordered Warsaw  
to be taken at all costs. "Our present task is in Poland; there is time to  
settle the business in the West later." His Majesty is said to have declared.

It is understood that General Von Hindenburg has been reinforced  
to the extent of nine Army Corps within the last month, three Corps having  
been sent recently. Two Corps were sent to Hungary, while twenty remain  
in Poland.

## THE SINKING OF A GERMAN CRUISER IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, December 18th.

A Petrograd official message says that the German cruiser *Freidrich  
Karl* was sunk in the last sortie in the Baltic. Two-thirds of the crew were  
drowned, less than 200 being saved.

[This confirms the report published a few days ago by the *Paris  
Temps* on the authority of the French Minister of Marine.]

## EGYPT A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

## SUZERAINTY OF TURKEY TERMINATED.

LONDON, December 17th.

It is officially announced that in view of the state of war arising  
out of the action of Turkey, Egypt will henceforth constitute a British  
Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey is thus terminated. The British  
Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt,  
and the protection of its inhabitants.

Sir Arthur MacMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Foreign Secretary to  
the Government of India, has been appointed High Commissioner.

## THE HODEIDAH INCIDENT.

PORTE ORDERS RESPONSIBLE TURKISH OFFICIALS  
TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, December 17th,  
2.10 p.m.

A telegram from Rome states that in the Senate Signor Sonnino  
announced that as a result of Italy's demands the Porte had instructed  
the Governor of Yemen to send the British Consul at Hodeidah immediately  
back to the Italian Consulate and to prosecute those responsible for the  
arrest.

[It will be recalled that the British Consul at Hodeidah was forcibly  
arrested at the Italian Consulate, where he had taken refuge, and that Italy  
demanded immediate reparation from the Porte.]

## BRITISH FLEET IN GULF OF SAROS.

## TURKS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, December 17th,  
2.10 p.m.

A message from Athens says that a British Fleet on Sunday  
bombarded Turks concentrated in the Gulf of Saros.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPERATIONS IN FRANCE  
AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 17th,  
4.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

From the Sea to the Lys we have taken several trenches at the point  
of the bayonet. We consolidated our positions at Lombaertzyde and St.  
George, and organised the ground gained westward of Gheluvelt.

We progressed at several points to regain Vermelles.

There has been no infantry action along the rest of the front, but  
a most effective firing by our heavy artillery in the vicinity of Tracy-le-Val,  
and also in Champagne, Argonne, and at Verdun.

There is nothing to report elsewhere.

LONDON, December 18th,  
1.30 a.m.

The evening official announcement states:—

We gained ground north of Ypres, along the Menin Road, south  
and south-east of Bixschote.

We debouched north-east of Arras and reached the first houses of  
St. Laurent Blangy.

We made appreciable progress at Ouvillers, La Boisselle, Mametz  
and Maricourt and in Bapaume in the Peronne region.

There is nothing noteworthy to report between the Somme and the  
Vosges.

GREEK NAVAL OFFICER CONDEMNED TO DEATH  
FOR ESPIONAGE IN TURKEY.

## INDIGNATION IN ATHENS.

LONDON, December 18th,  
7.05 a.m.

There is indignation in Athens at the condemnation to death in  
Constantinople of a Greek Naval officer on a charge of espionage. The  
papers say that relations between Greece and Turkey will be broken off if  
the sentence is carried out.

## NEW BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER.

## A RECORD IN FAST CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Admiralty announces that the light cruiser *Caroline* has been  
constructed and delivered within the year by Cammell, Laird & Co. This  
constitutes a record performance. The contract date of delivery was 21st  
May, 1915.

[The *Caroline* is an addition to the Light Cruiser Squadron of the  
*Arctura* class, described by the First Lord of the Admiralty as "Destroyers  
of destroyers." She is of 4,000 tons displacement, and has a speed of 30 knots.  
Two vessels of the class (*Arctura* and *Undaunted*) have already distinguished  
themselves in action in the North Sea.]

[OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

## TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, December 17th,  
10 p.m.

The total Prussian and Bavarian losses published to date amount  
to about 1,000,000. The Saxon and Wurtemberg lists make a further  
200,000.

## HARASSING THE ENEMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters in France reports that the activity  
of the Allies' artillery, coupled with the ingenuity of the snipers and  
sappers, has much harassed the enemy.

## LOYALTY OF MOSLEMS IN WEST INDIES.

Loyal messages have been received from the Moslem population of  
Trinidad and Tobago.

## SERBIA CLEAR OF ENEMY TROOPS.

Between the Drina and the Save there are now no Austrian troops  
in Serbia.

## WAR NEWS.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR  
IN JAPAN.

The German prisoners of war accom-  
modated in various cities in Japan are  
classified as follows:—

Non-commissioned Officers, officers & men.			
Officers	Non-commissioned	Officers & men	Total
Kurume .....	29	507	536
Fukuoka .....	35	815	850
Kumamoto .....	65	731	796
Matsuyama .....	15	400	415
Marugame .....	7	317	324
Himeji .....	8	315	323
Osaka .....	22	446	468
Nagoya .....	12	297	309
Tokyo .....	15	298	313

Besides the above, there are in hospital  
at Tsingtao 24 officers and 344 non-com-  
missioned officers and men. These will be  
brought to Japan as soon as they recover.  
Altogether, the total number of prisoners  
is given as 4,648, the officers numbering 224.

## KITCHENER'S FIRST NEW ARMY.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent  
cabled on November 28th:—The first new  
army has completed its recruit training  
and is now at field work and advanced  
musketry. I have seen battalions at  
work after an interval of a week or two,  
and have been astonished by the progress  
made. Their degree of efficiency is far  
ahead of what might have been expected.  
At bayonet practice and as marksmen  
they challenge comparison with any other.  
The use of expert Bisley shots to teach

musketry has been successful. The keen  
spirit of the first new army is beyond  
all praise. Now it is clear of elementary  
training the progress will be very rapid.  
The Highland troops are especially good,  
also the light division. The Eastern  
Battalions are also well forward. The  
Irish have some of the best material of  
any. The officering is working out well.  
A big leaven of experience throughout the  
units has a remarkable effect on the  
development of the men.

## HOW THE INDIANS FIGHT.

## SOLVING A DOUBLE MYSTERY.

The special correspondent of the *Daily  
Telegraph* in Northern France sends the  
following:—  
The town of — is the scene of hospital  
work. Here friend and foe receive the  
same kind treatment. It was in No. —  
Hospital that I was able to solve a double  
mystery.

A number of Indians have arrived  
wounded, the majority in the left hand.  
It appears, so an Indian medical man  
told me, that these men always do their  
best to get in hand-to-hand touch with the  
enemy, and when they do they catch hold  
of the enemy's bayonet in the left hand  
and bring the knife into action with the  
right hand.

The second mystery concerns the story  
of a sergeant of the —, who, in the  
fighting line, was surprised constantly to  
see a number of hands appearing just  
above the level of the enemy's trenches.  
"To raise a hand above the trench and  
received a wound in it is perhaps painful,  
but then one goes home," remarked a  
wounded German.







## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Bindings, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter TAN MANAGERS.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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C.O. Box, 53. Telephone No. 12.  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.  
Telegraphic Address: "Press."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## NOTICE

DINNER ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT AT FANLING.

PROVIDED a sufficient number of passengers is guaranteed, the Railway Company is willing to run a Special Train leaving Sheung Shui about 10.30 P.M.

Will Members who wish to take advantage of this facility kindly send their names to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary,  
R. H. G. C.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1461]

## G. R.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of WILLIAM CURWEN, late of Yauwatti, in the Colony of Hongkong, Schoolmaster, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 20th day of January, 1915.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1914.  
C. D. MELBOURNE,  
Official Administrator. [1462]

## AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

## CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by instructions of the Department of State all citizens of the United States now holding regular Department of State or emergency PASSPORTS are required to present themselves within two weeks to a Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States for the insertion in such Passport of a declaration as to the Countries in which such Passport is to be used and the purposes for which Countries are to be visited and for the attachment to such Passport of a Photograph of the holder. Without such Statement and such Photograph Passports heretofore granted citizens of the United States or persons owing allegiance to the United States may be regarded as invalid.

NOTICE ALSO IS HEREBY GIVEN that hereafter a person applying to the Department of State or to a Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States authorized to issue emergency PASSPORTS is required to state in what Countries he intends to use such Passport, and if any such Country is at War to state briefly for what object he intends to go there. A statement in the following form will be written upon the face of the Passport issued either by the Department of State or by the Diplomatic or Consular authority.

"The person to whom this Passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in Countries hereafter named for the following objects:—"

This Passport is not valid for use in other Countries except in necessary transit to or from the Countries named."

The holder is also required to submit a small unmounted Photograph of himself or herself in duplicate, one copy of which will be attached to the Passport. With applications for Passports Photographs will be submitted in triplicate.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,  
Consul-General.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1463]

TO LET—FURNISHED.  
For Ten Months from 26th February, 1915.

"GALESEND," No. 109, THE PEAK.

For particulars apply to—  
G. H. GALE,  
Public Works Dept.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1914. [1464]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"HADNORSHIRE,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914. [149]

## MACAO GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Port Administrative Board of Macao, till 31st February, 1915, at 3 P.M. for the supply of a DECK and TWO STEAM LIFTS.

Specifications can be called for telegraphically.  
Macao, 7th December, 1914. [1443]

## INTIMATIONS

Y. W. C. A.  
(WOMEN'S INSTITUTE).

MEMBERS and Friends are invited to a SALE OF WORK at ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 19th December, from 3.30 to 5.30 P.M.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [1459]

## A

## GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held  
IN THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY,  
on  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,  
FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR and Lady MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION... 50 CENTS.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

## NOTICE

THE VARIETY FILM EXCHANGE COMPANY (Incorporated) has been purchased and taken over by the CHINA CINEMA COMPANY, LIMITED, who will in future carry on the business.

K. L. O'HOOY,  
Secretary,  
THE CHINA CINEMA CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914. [1464]

## G. R.

## NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1914, for the LEASING of the OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING from the 1st January to 31st December, 1915, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at this Office.

Each Tender should be on the cover the words "TENDER FOR LEASE OF OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING," and must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions above referred to, should the Tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

A. F. CHURCHILL,  
Director of Public Works.  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914. [1465]

## G. R.

## NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF PART OF OLD SUPREME COURT BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1914, for the LEASE of Certain Rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the Tender be accepted.

Particulars of the Terms of Lease, &c., may be obtained on personal application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

A. F. CHURCHILL,  
Director of Public Works.  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914. [1466]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## NOTICE

## MIXED FOURSOMES.

A 18 HOLES MIXED FOURSOMES MEDAL COMPETITION will be held over FAN LING on Boxing Day, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., commencing on the arrival of the 9.40 A.M. train from Kowloon.

Entrance Fee \$2.00 per Couple.  
Entries close 5 P.M. WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst.

Couples wishing to compete must either send in their names to the Hon. Secretary, together with the name of the couple with whom they intend playing, or enter this information on the form in the Club House at Happy Valley and Fan Ling and in the Hongkong Club.

Ladies who wish to play, but who have not received Handicaps, should send in one or two cards to allow of Handicaps being given them.

Full particulars as to any special Local Rules in operation, Times of Starting, and Handicaps applicable to this Competition will be published in this paper on THURSDAY, the 24th inst.

K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary,  
(Care of NEWELL'S Co., Govt. Building).  
Telephone No. 1373.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914. [1443]

## WANTED.

POSITION by BRITISHER in Hongkong or Outport for about three months from 1st January, 1915. Advertiser has had a long experience in the Far East and has a thorough knowledge of Shipping, Fire Insurance and Bookkeeping. Moderate Salary acceptable.

Please apply to—  
"K. Y. Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1439]

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

(TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.)

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF  
**CHRISTMAS GOODS**

LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF  
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS  
PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.

YORK HAMS—STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF  
TOYS, GAMES, &c.

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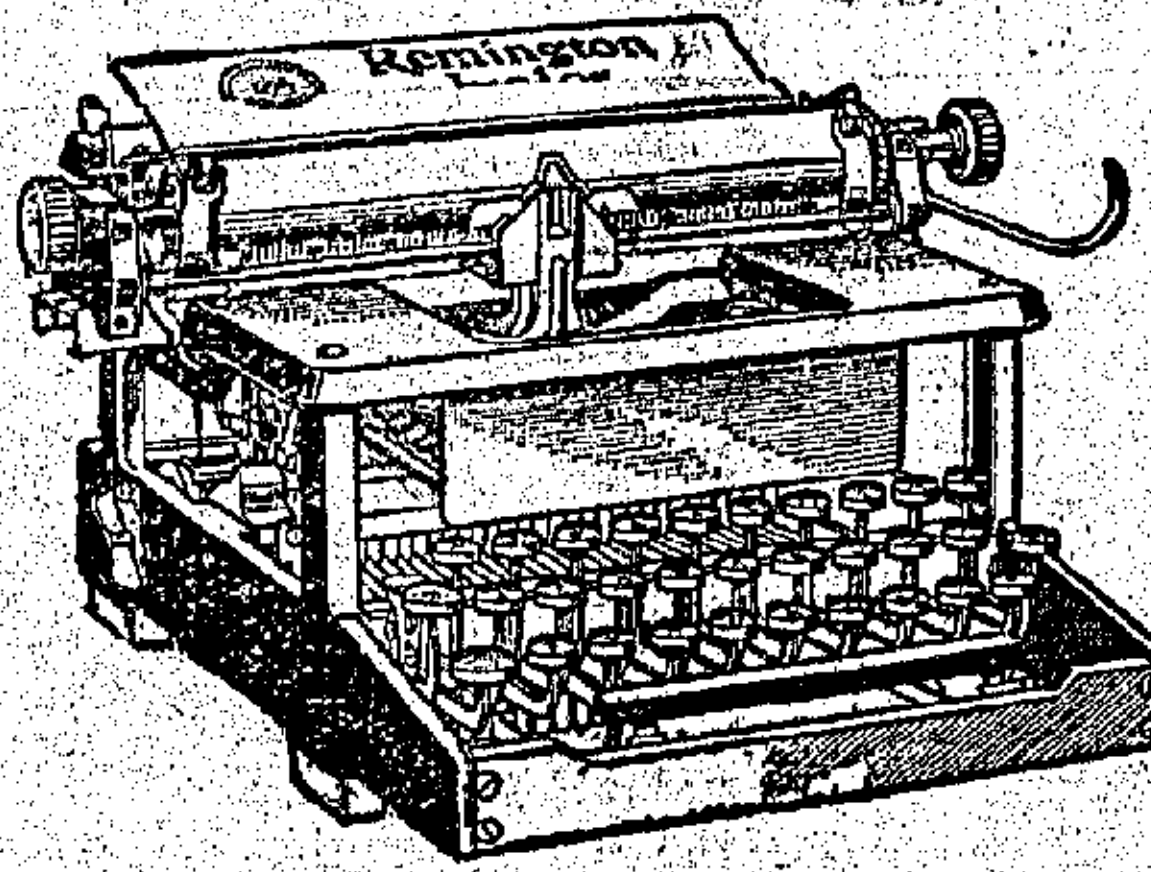
REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:  
Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter, and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1298]

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will become Vacant Shortly. Applications for same should be made to the Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1914. [1399]

## TO LET

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.  
NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession.

Apply—  
HARRY WICKING & Co.  
Hongkong, 20th October, 1914. [1393]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.

Furnished.

Apply—  
H. B. POLLOCK,  
5, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1413]

## TO LET.

NO. 188, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1231]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS.

Kowloon. Tennis Court.

Apply—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [1440]

## TO LET

## TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.

Apply to—  
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1433]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Credit Road.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Frays, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1061]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WARREN & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [923]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road. Now under repair. Can be renovated and repaired to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
10, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Canton. Cebu. Colon. Hankow. Hongkong. Kobe. London. Manila. Panama. Peking. San Francisco. Shanghai. Singapore. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS ..... 4,060,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [959]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

## GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL

MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paojing, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGKOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahain, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIKANG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowken. TSINAN: Chowtsu, Tientsin, Lintsin, Lintsin, Tientsin, Yihlu, Haining, Chofco, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Foochow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taishan, Tieling, Chinkow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIANG, etc., etc.

## CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [1448]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1399]

## TO LET.

NO. 19, BELLIOS TERRACE.

NO. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS). Furnished.

"KIRKENDALL" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path.

NO. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914. [1174]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1067]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court.

Apply to—  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBTON,  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1914. [1305]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [833]

## TO LET.

FALATS in Humphrey's Buildings, and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1345]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital... Fl. 18,907,900 (£1,575,000)

Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.

SWISS BANKER.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [21]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund... £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.







## THAT'S WHAT I LIKE!



[1041-A-1]

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Of all forms of diet suitable for hot countries, Horlick's Malted Milk finds great favour. It fulfils two most important conditions:—

- (1) It supplies Nature's food—Barley, Wheat, Milk, in the most scientific and concentrated form.
- (2) It simplifies the milk question—being the ideal Food-Drink—made in a moment by adding water.

Of all Chemists and Grocers in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 1/11 in England.

1279-1

## This year—the next and—the next—

and for years and years after that the "Johnnie Walker" now distilling will be in bond—gradually acquiring the perfection for which "Johnnie Walker" is famous.

**Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.**

**JOHNNIE WALKER**

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from—

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, LTD., HONGKONG.

PERKIN, COOPER & CO., TIENTSIN.

SIEMSEN & CO., CANTON AND HONG KONG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

102-13

## LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern science, is a tonic for the brain and nerves. It is indicated in all cases of nervous debility, loss of memory, insomnia, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful stimulant and tonic, and is the only remedy of its kind. It is the only remedy that can be taken in any form, and is the only remedy that can be taken in any form.

## WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equaled. It is the only remedy that can be taken in any form, and is the only remedy that can be taken in any form. It is the only remedy that can be taken in any form, and is the only remedy that can be taken in any form.

## SIX WEEKS ON THE SEAS IN WAR TIME.

## INTERESTING VOYAGE FROM LONDON TO HONGKONG.

DESCRIBED IN A PASSENGER'S LETTER HOME.

S.S. "KATORI MARU," Hongkong, 16th December, 1914.

DEAR JACK,—Here we are safe and sound at last at Hongkong. When we set out there was, as you know, every prospect of the trip proving more than usually interesting—perhaps even mildly exciting—with drifting mines and German submarines in the English Channel; Turkish troops hastening to the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, duly impressed, no doubt, by their German tutors with the value of the floating mine as an instrument of "kultur" in the highways of commerce; and the e gagging little *Emden* eager to make the acquaintance of any peaceful shipping in the Indian Ocean. Never from the moment of leaving St. Paniers Station until we set foot on Kowloon wharf were we able to let our thoughts wander for long from the Titanic contest which is disturbing the current of life even in the remotest corners of the globe. As we cautiously threaded our way at a funeral pace to Tilbury Docks all the carriage-blinds were kept closely drawn by direction of the railway authorities—a precaution which suggested the imminence of a bomb attack from above, for I had frequently travelled from London to the south-east coast since the outbreak of war without being enjoined to take any steps to hide our lights from the enemy, though it is only fair to add that that was on the South-Eastern and Chatham line, where the illumination is never dazzling. Nor was my travelling companion disposed to be wildly optimistic as to the prospect of reaching our destination in safety, for when, with an assumption of breezy insurance, I affected to laugh at the possibility of my luggage being insured and the *Emden* had always shown a nice regard for the lives of non-combatants, he almost made my blood run cold by replying, in grave and measured tones, that what the Germans had done in the past could not be taken as any guide to what they might do in the future. If this is to be the prevailing temper of my fellow passengers, I thought, we shall be about as merry as a missionary priest with a pressing invitation to a cannibal chieftain's feast. Yet, so false are first impressions apt to be that, on close acquaintance, my companion developed into a most genial soul and speedily became one of the most popular men on board. That which I had mistaken for pessimism was merely a little Scottish caution. Its justification came soon afterwards when we read that two British cargo boats had been torpedoed by German submarines off Havre.

So accustomed are we to freedom of movement in England that it was a novel experience to be stopped at the head of the gangway giving access to our ship until we had each stated our name, nationality and place of birth. That this was not an empty formality two intending passengers learned when, failing to satisfy the examiners, they were speedily sent down.

FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

The original time of sailing was changed, as you are aware, from the morning to the evening of November 7th. This delay, it afterwards transpired, was due to the extreme caution with which the Government had to pick her passage from Middlesbrough to the risk of encountering mines. In the end, though we were all aboard by eight o'clock at night, we did not weigh anchor until about 7 o'clock next morning. As we slowly threaded our way down the Thames in line with other outward-bound shipping we were reminded of the stern realities of war by an escort of destroyers and by an airship hovering overhead. It was late in the afternoon when we rounded the North Foreland, and as its friendly and familiar light winked us a long farewell, one wondered what would be written on the pages of history before it beckoned us home again.

At Deal a little patrol boat drew alongside us and a couple of young naval officers clambered aboard and ascended to the bridge for the purpose, we concluded, of inspecting our papers and setting our course. As we drew near to Dover a further proof of the untiring vigilance of those who are charged with the defence of the realm was seen in the ceaseless activity of a group of powerful searchlights, which swept the Straits in all directions, and when they slowly passed us under review, lit us up from stem to stern as with the light of day. When it is remembered that the deep-water channel inside the Goodwins and the Maplin Sands is not more than three miles wide and that along the opposite coast progress is barred by a minefield in the neighbourhood of Ostend, it will be seen how hopeless it would be for any enemy ship save a submarine to attempt to run the gauntlet of our defences either by night or day. That a submarine might perform the feat was proved three days after we passed by the torpedoing of H.M.S. *Niger* as she lay off Deal.

A GERMAN SPY WITH OUR TROOPS AT MARSEILLES.

By daybreak next morning we were safely out at sea and the first of our perils passed. Thence forward all was plain sailing. At Gibraltar, though we expected to be stopped, we were allowed to go on our way unchecked. We noticed a couple of cruisers in the harbour, but, outside, there was only a small torpedo-boat destroyer. As we approached Marseilles two guns were fired from the forts as a warning to us to stop, and a little launch put off to meet us. One of the entrances to the harbour having been mined, we were piloted through the other, which is the usual approach for boats returning from the East. No impediments were placed in the way of our landing, and on shore we were cheered

by the sight of numbers of our troops from India, some of whom were that day returning for the front. The townspeople were loud in their admiration of the British soldiers' smart appearance, and though, as Dogberry said, "comparisons are odorous," it must be conceded that he presented a much natter figure than his French brother-in-arms. He showed the same spirit of irrepressible cheerfulness that we have learned to regard as his inseparable companion in distress and danger, and it only needed the gift of a little English tobacco to fill his cup of contentment to overflowing. A characteristic answer was given to a questioner by one sun-tanned sergeant who had come straight from Lucknow, where the thermometer registered 110 degrees in the shade. "How will you stand the cold this winter, after being used to such a temperature?" asked a Frenchman. "We shall have to stick it somehow," was the undiminished response. "We've got to beat the Germans, you know." By the way, a striking example of the ingenuity of the Germans in the art of espionage was reported in the Marseilles papers. It seems that a German, speaking Hindustani fluently, disguised himself as an Indian and came over with our troops. Fortunately discovered, he paid the price of his daring on the day that we arrived.

A DEVIATION FROM THE USUAL COURSE.

All this time we were very anxious as to whether we should be able to pass through the Suez Canal in face of the Turkish menace. We had no fancy, I can assure you, for adding several weeks on to our already long voyage by turning back and going round the Cape, well as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were treating us. After leaving Marseilles we deviated from our usual course, and, instead of running through the Straits of Messina, we steamed round the other side of Sicily to Malta, with the two-fold object of avoiding any stray mines that might be adrift off the Adriatic and of receiving advices from Malta. To our great relief, nothing occurred to alter our plans. At the approach to the Canal a little tug-boat, escorted by a torpedo-boat, drew alongside, and a British Naval Officer, accompanied by three sailors armed with rifles, came aboard and conferred with the Captain. Indeed, he had piloted us through a minefield. Guarding the mouth of the Canal were two powerful French men-o'-war, some of whose crew charmed us by their singing at night, and, moored just below them, lay a British cruiser.

In Egypt martial-law has been proclaimed. Consequently, when we sought to go ashore at Port Said we found that all means of entering the town were closed except that leading through the Customs House. Here we were subjected to a brief catechism and were obliged to leave our letters instead of carrying them with us to the Post Office. Every native was rapidly searched for arms as he presented himself at the gate. In the streets we met a number of our Indian soldiers, who though not eager to fight against their co-religionists, declared that they were quite ready to obey the King-Emperor's commands, and showed that they thoroughly understood Turkey's position. On our way back to the ship we received a permit from the Customs House without which, we were warned, the police on board would not allow us to re-embark.

DELAYS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

Our departure was delayed for twelve hours owing to the suspension of all traffic in the Canal while British reinforcements were being ferried across from Ismailia to the opposite bank in consequence of an attack which had been delivered by Bedouins. Later on, as we were crawling through the Canal, some British "Tommy" whom we passed called out to us that they had "a brush" with some Bedouins the previous night and had beaten them off at a cost of only 12 casualties. The enemy's loss was not known. The Canal banks were dotted at frequent intervals with little encampments of our soldiers—mainly Indians—with whom, of course, we exchanged greetings. Our rate of progress was abnormally slow owing to the congestion caused by the previous night's military operations, amongst the vessels held up being several transports which, of course, had pride of place. Naturally, we gave them a hearty cheer as they passed, and they returned the salutation.

OUT OF THE WORLD FOR A FORTNIGHT.

It was with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction and relief that we sighted Colombo early on the morning of December 3rd. The run from Port Said, occupying little less than a fortnight, is always apt to prove tedious, but you can imagine how insupportable it became on the whole of its length we knew no more than the man in the moon of what was happening in the theatre of war. Calais might have fallen into the hands of the Huns, London might be buried beneath a rain of bombs, and the Grand Fleet might be at the bottom of the sea for all that we could say to the contrary, though there was a Marconi wireless apparatus on board. I think most of us realised then that the much-abused newspaper is not without its uses after all. Twenty years hence it will seem incredible, I imagine, that such an experience, reminiscent as it is of the Napoleonic era, could have been possible when one half the civilized world was engaged in a death-struggle with the other half, and the safety of our very hearths and homes might almost be said to be at stake. Needless to say, we lost no time in renewing our touch with the world as soon as the ship came to anchor. We were berthed close alongside the *Tasaka Maru*, the latest and biggest addition to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet, which was making her maiden voyage to Europe with some 60 men on board who had patriotically thrown up their billets in British Malaya in order to fight for their country. Just opposite us, too, was the P. & O. liner *Medina*, by which the King and Queen travelled to India for the Delhi Durbar. On shore we discovered that prices had been advanced a little beyond their normal levels, in many instances, owing to the losses and delays sustained through the depredations of the *Emden* and the consequent interference with supplies.

## A FRIENDLY WARNING.

We left Colombo on the morning of the 4th after a stay of twenty-four hours. Quite a thrill of excitement passed through the ship next morning when we were rising from the breakfast-table, owing to the sudden appearance of a torpedo-boat destroyer making straight for us, while a sister ship and another vessel, probably a collier, stood some distance off. A number of the ladies began to feel nervous at the thought that we had fallen a prey to the enemy, and at least one started packing her bag in preparation for the worst; but confidence was partially restored by the suggestion that if the approaching craft were German we should probably have had a shot aboard of us long before. Her flag, however, was so smoke-soaked as to be indistinguishable, and, even if we could have seen that it was the White Ensign, recollections of the *Emden's* successful *raze* at Penang would have served to make us sceptical. All doubts were dispelled a few minutes later, however, by the launch of a boat from the warship bearing an unmistakable White Ensign at the stern. Two officers came aboard to warn us of some danger ahead. We speedily collected some tins of cigarettes and a quantity of reading matter for our sailors and threw them to the men in the boat, who presented a quite unfamiliar appearance in their cork jackets, old straw hats, and tawny-coloured trousers. As they pulled back to their ship we gave them three hearty cheers, to which they promptly responded, and the commander, speaking from the bridge, expressed thanks for our gifts.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

Scarcely more than an hour later we described another torpedo-boat destroyer coming up from astern. From the dense volume of smoke that issued from her funnels it was evident that she had full steam up, and, after a while, some of the passengers saw the flash and heard the report of a gun. As our ship stood on her course we began to wonder what it all meant. Eventually, when, at the end of a couple of hours from the time that we first sighted her, our pursuer was within a short distance of us, it evidently dawned on the officer of the watch from the signals which she was flying that she desired us to stop, and we accordingly gave her a second time that morning. A very few minutes later she came fuming up to us, and we then observed that she had cleared for action and that all her crew were at their quarters with guns and torpedo tubes trained on us and outlasses lying at hand on the deck. Her commander was evidently either annoyed at the waste of his coal or disappointed at the loss of a possible prize, and he made no attempt to disguise his feelings. "Why did you not stop?" he sternly demanded twice. "Didn't you see that I was chasing you?" "No," was the reply from our bridge, and though the commander of the destroyer pointed out that he had fired two guns to bring us to, our answer was that we thought the boat was the same as that which had boarded us a short while previously. After reminding us that we had wasted her coal, money, and two hours of her time, the indignant little warship, gave us permission to proceed, and, quickly turning her back on us, went off with her nose in the air. In response, however, to our cheers, she signalled, "A pleasant voyage." Of course, it has to be remembered that the flag we were flying could not necessarily be regarded as any indication of our nationality, and, when we held on our course it encouraged the belief that we were running away because we shrank from investigation. To have used wireless telegraphy as a means of communication would have been imprudent in view of the suspected proximity of hostile ships. By this time we had had enough excitement to satisfy the most exacting, but there was still more in store for some of us. Scarcely had people settled down in their cabins after luncheon to soothe their nerves with a little *sicilia* when a storm broke, and a loud clap of thunder scared them out of their sleep to the terrifying conclusion that we were being bombarded. Until we rounded Aceh Head two days later and felt secure from molestation the sight of a ship on the sea sufficed to make some of us shiver.

GERMAN TREACHERY.

At Singapore, which we reached without further incident, we found that here, as in Ceylon, the German residents had been interned, and that their businesses were about to be liquidated. At first there was every desire to cause these people as little inconvenience as possible and they were allowed to go free upon

giving their parole. It was soon ascertained, however, that, by way of showing appreciation of this consideration among the native population of the Colony through the medium of their own servants, and one very prominent man, who had enjoyed the respect and confidence even of the Government itself, was discovered to have a wireless installation in his house.

Just as we were leaving port we received the welcome news that the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* had been put out of action and could therefore be dismissed from our minds. In any case, the heavy weather that we experienced shortly afterwards would have given us something else to think about. Despite the opposition of wind and sea, however, we could have made Hongkong on the night of the 15th, ahead of our scheduled time, but for the regulations prohibiting shipping from entering the harbour after six o'clock. As there was thus nothing to be gained by hurrying, we slowed down and, the usual approach being mined, entered next morning by the Lyemou Pass. Outside we saw several mine-sweepers at work and passed one of our torpedo-boats keeping watch and ward.

OUR DIVERSIONS.

But I should give you a quite erroneous impression if I left you to think that we had no moments of relaxation on the voyage. The usual programme of sports was carried through; a bathing tank was erected on the main deck for ward, in which we found refreshment morning and evening; sweepstakes were arranged daily on the run of the boat; and an enjoyable little concert was given in the second-class saloon. Needless to say, too, the annual festival of Scotland's patron saint—the guardian of the loaves and fishes—was duly celebrated on the 30th. The Saxons, though so neglectful of their own patron saint, surpassed the Celts on this occasion in the fervour of their adoration. By lunch-time they had created a new clan, composed of those born south of the Tweed, and headed by their chieftain, attired in a Highland costume of strikingly original design, they marched round the dining-saloon to the rousing skirl of the pibroch, each sporting his tartan and hugging a bottle of usquebaugh. There was a similar procession at dinner-time, when at the Captain's invitation, all the Scotch folk assembled at his table. For the evening celebration the appearance of the saloon had been entirely transformed. A square space between the four central pillars giving on to the Social Hall above recalled the beauties of a Japanese garden with overhanging branches of cherry-blossom, maple, and wistaria, interspersed with Japanese lanterns. The walls were hung with interlacing festoons of green, yellow, and magenta and draped at the back of the captain's seat with plaids; the tables were bedecked with tartans and with representations of growing thistles cunningly composed of coloured papers and shaving-brushes; while the menu-cards were embellished with appropriate sketches that gave evidence of no little artistic skill. After a repast that proved most enjoyable, despite its weird nomenclature, which kept those who had not received the benefits of a Scottish education in a constant state of trepidation, a capital programme of music was performed, consisting mainly of Scotch airs. A very harmonious gathering followed in the smoking-room, where the spirit of revelry held sway until the approach of the dawning day. Whether we should have been quite so frolicsome if we had not heard of the end of the *Emden* soon after we put to sea is, perhaps, a point that need not be discussed.—Yours, etc.

C.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *St. Albans*, from Moji, etc., Mr. W. G. Johns and Mr. Anderson.

Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Beswick and Mrs. Ashmore.

Per *Chinhsai*, from Manila, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Martins and children, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Diss Mo, Mr. Marques Andrade, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Foreyth and Mr. Simpson.

Per *Malta*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, etc., Master F. Codelonani, Sister E. Leit, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Andri, Sir Richard Dane and servant, Mr. J. A. Stewart and servant, Rev. L. Lapin, Rev. F. Baugant, Mr. A. Takashima, Mr. and Mrs. Sedar Khan, Mrs. T. G. Willett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner, child and infant, Mrs. G. D. Nicholas, Mr. C. Fleischmann, Mr. G. A. Dorsey, Mr. H. W. Monke and Mr. J. D. Batchelder.

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# BILIOUSNESS.

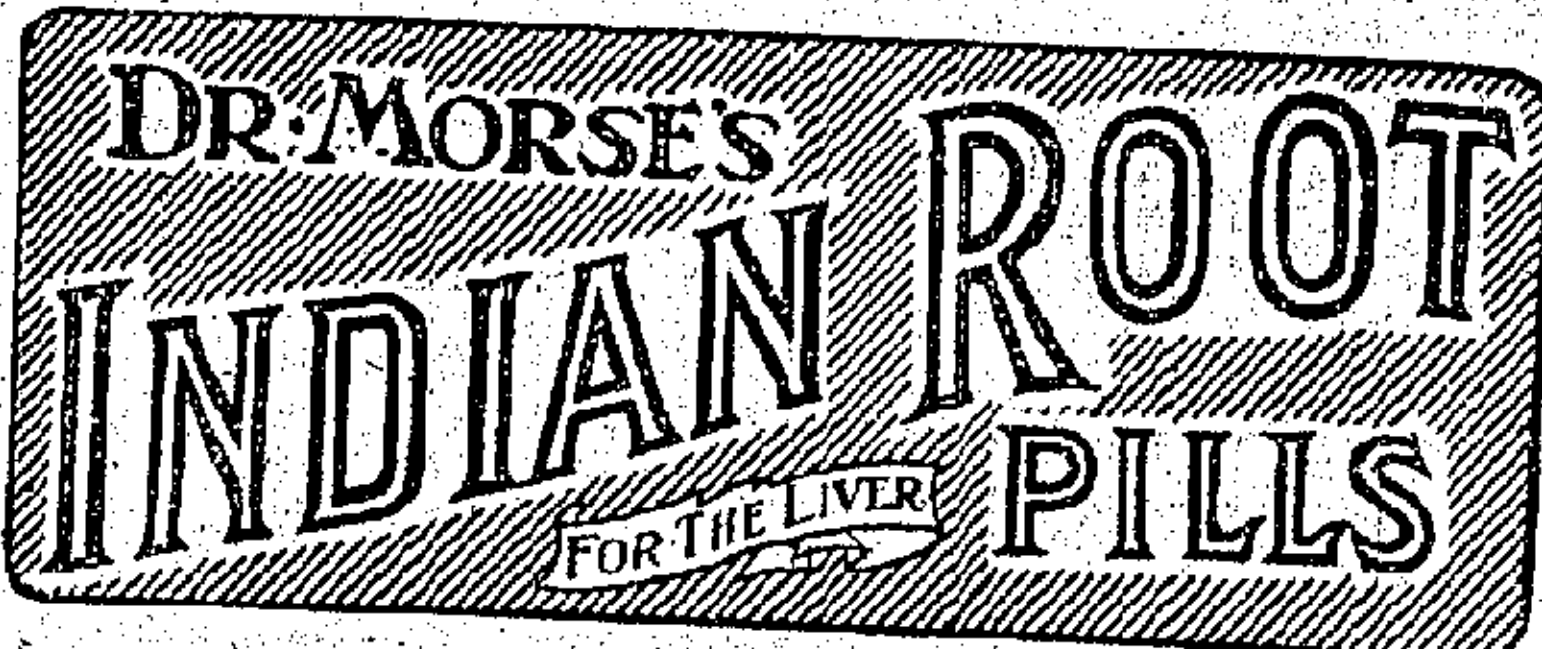
There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood, and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his entire system.



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### RE-HEARING AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistrate's yesterday three additional witnesses were called in the case in which N. S. Petrie, marine engineer, was discharged on charges of behaving in a disorderly manner and assaulting a Havildar of the 40th Pathans.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) defended.

The Crown Solicitor said his Worship would remember that one of the main grounds of defence at the last hearing of the case was that the pass was knocked out of the hand of the Havildar accidentally. That word "accidentally" was very important, because it went to the whole root of the matter.

His Worship—That was not part of your case regarding the assault. It was the blow on the chest.

The Crown Solicitor, proceeding, said that if he could establish the fact that the defendant was not telling the truth in what he said occurred when he spoke to the Havildar it would go to discredit the whole of his evidence.

Major Lawder, the Provost-Marshal, was then called by Mr. Hodgson. The Major deposed that defendant, before this case came on, came to see him to ask for a pass to leave the Colony. Witness did not give him one, telling him that he must refuse his request owing to the case that was then pending in which he was charged with assaulting an Indian soldier. Mr. Petrie told witness that he did not strike the Havildar, but admitted that he was very angry and that he knocked the pass out of the Indian's hand. He asked witness when the case was coming on, and he was referred to the Colonial Secretary for an answer, as he did not know.

Mr. Jenkin, in cross-examination—Have you a memory which fails you, Major?

Occasionally, yes.

Is it rather a funny question to ask you, but do you ever get angry?—Yes.

Sometimes when you are very angry you do things that you don't intend to do, eh?—Not if one keeps one's head.

When a man is very angry he has generally failed to keep his head?—No, I do not think so. He may have righteous cause to be angry.

Did Mr. Petrie mention that he had lost his head?—No, he did not mention his head at all. He might have been angry and kept his head.

Therefore, he might have done something that he did not intend to do?—Agreed.

And if you do something that you don't intend to do, that is an accident?—I suppose so.

Witness added, in answer to further questions, that he did not know that the defendant went to the Colonial Secretary, and afterwards to the Crown Solicitor, neither did he know that the defendant explained the matter to Mr. Hodgson. He did not take a special note of what Mr. Petrie said in his office, but he remembered it exactly. He had not seen the Crown Solicitor about this statement of the defendant before the previous hearing.

Mr. Jenkin—You waited until this case had been investigated by the Magistrate, and the defendant discharged, and then you come forward. I suggest it was your duty in the first place to have told the Crown Solicitor and not have kept it until the defendant had been discharged. In reply to the Crown Solicitor—I took it that the defendant was admitting that he had done something that he should not have done.

Sergeant Major A. E. Hurlie, Assistant Provost-Marshal, gave corroborative evidence as to the statement of the defendant to the previous witness. He was in the room at the time it was made.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin's query whether a man when very angry might not do something that he had no intention of doing, Sergeant Major Hurlie said it was possible, but "every case was not parallel." He affirmed that he was thoroughly conversant with what was said in the Provost-Marshal's office, and that he was not reminded of what the defendant said with the object of framing evidence to be adduced in Court.

Mr. Jenkin—I do not mean to suggest that you learnt it off as a sort of chorus. (Laughter.) Did Major Lawder ask him if it was accidental?—No, there was no necessity.

You had got his little admission, and you thought it a pity to spoil it?—No, we took it that it was meant as if it was done wilfully.

Did you make a careful mental note of what was said in view of the case that was coming on?—No.

Witness added that he could not give an opinion of Mr. Petrie's character until he had more opportunity of knowing him. Sergeant Alfred Ansell, Garrison Provost, who said he also was in the room and heard the defendant's admission, gave similar evidence. He remembered what Mr. Petrie said because his mental observation at the time he heard it was that he would not like to be in Mr. Petrie's boots.

Mr. Jenkin said he would submit that the case had remained absolutely unchanged by these new witnesses. The whole of their evidence was before the Court at the last hearing; it was even admitted by the defendant in the witness-box. In evidence, defendant said he knocked the pass out of the Havildar's hand, and, in answer to a question by his Worship himself, affirmed that it was done accidentally. Leaving out the word "accidentally" for the moment, there was exactly the same evidence.

His Worship—But the whole thing turns on the word "accidentally."

Mr. Jenkin said the statement made by the defendant to Major Lawder would be admitted.

The Crown Solicitor submitted that this evidence put an entirely different complexion on the case. Mr. Petrie made the same statement to Major Lawder as he did in the witness-box—except for the word "accidentally," which was the crux of the case. It was necessary for Mr. Petrie to tell his Worship that it was done accidentally, because if he did not do so, it would be an admission of assault absolutely.

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In answer to Mr. Jenkin, who said he sought to probe his Worship's mind, Mr. Hazeland said that the position was that at the previous hearing this matter was not relevant. The assertion put forward by the Crown then was that there was an absolute tearing up of the pass, and that it was then thrown on the ground. It was quite a different matter.

The Crown Solicitor said he still adhered to that, that the Havildar was hit on the chest and that the pass was torn up. The new point was directed to show that the rebutting evidence was unreliable. He submitted that the evidence of the sepoys, which was given in a most satisfactory manner, was true. It was absolutely unshaken in cross-examination.

Did his Worship—Well, it did not convince me. The question is whether this new evidence is sufficient for me to convict the defendant of disorderly conduct. I do not think it is sufficient to warrant his conviction for assault, because the assault was alleged to consist of a blow on the chest.

The Crown Solicitor said that the knocking of a military pass from the hand of a military guard was a serious thing in the circumstances that are prevailing now. If his Worship was going to say it was not an assault he was going to make a most extraordinary decision. The Crown put forward the allegation of a blow having been delivered on the chest of the Havildar, which his Worship apparently disbelieved, and that was accordingly thrown out.

His Worship—Yes, that is so. The Crown Solicitor said that the knocking of a pass from the hand of the Havildar was just as much an assault as striking him on the chest.

His Worship—If I find as a fact that the defendant did knock the pass out of the Havildar's hand wilfully I would find him guilty of disorderly conduct.

The Crown Solicitor submitted that while that might apply in the case of a civilian, it was quite a different matter where a military picket on guard was concerned.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the case remained as it was when his Worship dismissed the defendant. He could not convict him that day when he had discharged him on the same evidence the previous day. If he convicted he would do so because he took cognisance of the statement by the three new witnesses that they thought the defendant meant he had done it wilfully. When his Worship

discharged the defendant, he did so after considering the whole of the evidence. His Worship intimated that he desired to consider his decision, and announced that he would give it this morning, at 10 o'clock.

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